

THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

(Established 1877.)

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

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INvariably in Advance.

Six months, 75 cents. No subscription for a less period received.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

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CORRESPONDENCE.—Correspondence is solicited from every section in regard to Grand Army, Sons of Veterans, Pension, Military, Agricultural, Industrial and Commercial matters, and letters to the Editor will always receive prompt attention. Write on one side of the paper only. We do not return communications or manuscripts unless they are accompanied by a request to that effect and two necessary postage, and under no circumstances guarantee their publication at any special rate. Address communications to:

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Washington, D. C.

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THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., JUNE 23, 1892.

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

A SLENDID PAPER VERY CHEAP.

The American Farmer from Now until End of 1892 for 25 Cents.

The American Farmer is the oldest agricultural paper in America, having been published in Baltimore since 1819.

Last Winter it passed into the hands of a new management, who have greatly enlarged and improved it. It is now a superb journal of 32 large pages, with a handsome cover, and finely illustrated. It is issued on the 1st and 15th of each month, and gives a larger amount of better reading matter for the money than any other agricultural paper in the country. All the leading agricultural writers contribute to it, and great amounts of money are constantly being expended to secure the best available information on all farming matters.

The American Farmer is thoroughly non-partisan in politics, but is a strong advocate of protection upon every farm product which comes into injurious competition with those of foreign countries. It is particularly earnest in its support of the tariff on wool and the development of the sheep-raising industry of this country until our own farmers will supply every pound of wool and mutton that our people require. It devotes considerable space every issue to information in regard to sheep-raising and the discussion of matters of interest to flock-owners. Besides this it has departments devoted to Dairying, Poultry, Bee-keeping, Horses, Swine, Grain-growing, Stock and all branches of farming.

One of its peculiarly valuable features is that it publishes in every issue the latest-issued maps of the Weather Bureau, giving the temperature and rainfall all over the country for the previous two weeks. This information is of the utmost importance to every farmer in judging the probable course of the market. It is precisely the information that the grain speculators have been securing at great expense, in order to shape their operations. By means of these maps the readers of *The American Farmer* are given just as reliable information as to the condition of the crops everywhere as the speculators and operators have, and thus are placed in exactly as good position to judge the course of the market.

In order to give all the farmers of the country an opportunity to become thoroughly acquainted with the many merits of *The American Farmer*, the management has decided to make the extraordinary offer to send the journal for the remainder of 1892 to anyone sending them 25 cents. This is a great opportunity to get a vast amount of unusually good reading matter for an insignificant sum.

Address all communications to:

THE AMERICAN FARMER,
1729 NEW YORK AVENUE,
Washington, D. C.

Sample copies free. Send for one.

IF YOU ARE COMING.

If you think of coming to the National Encampment, send THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE a postal card, with your name, address, regiment, brigade, and corps.

THE Committee on Badges for the forthcoming National Encampment have adopted a beautiful design for the souvenir badge for the members of the Encampment. The pin-bar is of fire-bronze, with a medallion bust of Washington, and the inscription "Washington, September, 1892." From this depends a buff ribbon, in which is worked in colors the monogram "G.A.R." This, in turn, carries a bronze medal inscribed around the border "Member Twenty-Sixth National Encampment." In the center is a silver medal with a fine picture of the Capitol. On the reverse is a view of the Grand Review of 1863, and around it the words "Presented by the Citizens of Washington."

THE storm-center will now move a few degrees eastward to the head of Lake Michigan, and the reverberations of the World's Fair will be drowned by the din of the clash of the Cleveland and Hill factions.

THIRD-TIME CANDIDATES.

The opponents of Mr. Cleveland assert broadly that:

It cannot be found in the political history of the United States that any Presidential candidate, whether elected or defeated as such candidate, has ever been nominated for the third time by any political party.

It speaks poorly for their acquaintance with the history of the country that they should make such an assertion. In this connection a brief statement of the candidacies of the various men who have held the exalted office of President may be interesting.

As is well known, Washington was a candidate twice, had no competitors, and refused a third term.

There were two candidates for the honor of being his successor—John Adams, who received 71 votes, and Thomas Jefferson, who received 69. Adams was declared elected President, and Jefferson Vice-President. At the next election Adams was a candidate, but the Federal vote was divided, he receiving 65 votes, and Pinckney, the other Federal candidate, receiving 64. Jefferson was also a candidate, but the Republican party was also divided between him and Aaron Burr, and they received 73 votes each. There was no election by the Electoral College, and it went to the House of Representatives to decide whether Burr or Jefferson should be President. After a bitter struggle of some weeks Jefferson was chosen President, and Burr Vice-President. In 1804 Jefferson was re-elected, receiving 162 votes to 14 for C. C. Pinckney, the Federal candidate.

James Madison was twice a candidate, and elected both times. So was James Monroe.

John Quincy Adams was a candidate of the Federalists in 1820 against James Monroe, and received one vote to 231 for Monroe. He was a candidate again in 1824 on the "Coalition" ticket against Andrew Jackson, W. H. Crawford and Henry Clay, who ran on Republican tickets. Adams received 84 votes to 99 for Jackson, 41 for Crawford and 37 for Clay. There was no choice; the election was thrown into the House of Representatives. Adams received the vote of 13 States, Jackson of seven, and Crawford of four. Adams was declared elected. Adams was a candidate again in 1828 of the "National Republican" party, and Jackson of the newly-formed "Democratic" party. Adams received 83 votes to 178 for Jackson. Jackson was a candidate for the third time in 1832, and received 219 votes to 49 for Henry Clay, who ran on the National Republican ticket, and 11 for John Floyd and seven for William Wirt, who ran on the "Anti-Mason" ticket.

Martin Van Buren was a candidate in 1836 of the Democrats, and received 170 votes to 73 for Wm. H. Harrison, 28 for Hugh L. White, 14 for Daniel Webster and 11 for W. P. Mangum, who ran on the Whig ticket. Van Buren was a candidate again in 1840, and received 60 votes to 234 for W. H. Harrison, the Whig candidate. Van Buren was again a candidate in 1848 on the Free-Soil ticket, and received 291,263 popular votes, but carried no State.

In 1844 Jas. K. Polk was the Democratic candidate, and received 170 votes to 105 for Henry Clay, the Whig candidate.

In 1848 Zachary Taylor was the Whig candidate, and received 163 votes to 127 for Lewis Cass, the Democratic.

In 1852 Franklin Pierce, the Democratic candidate, received 254 votes to 42 for Winfield Scott, the Whig nominee.

In 1856 James Buchanan, Democrat, received 174 votes to 114 for John C. Fremont, the candidate of the newly-organized Republican party, and eight for Millard Fillmore, the "American" candidate.

In 1860 Abraham Lincoln, the Republican nominee, received 180 votes to 72 for John C. Breckinridge, the Pro-Slavery Democrat, 39 for John Bell, the "Constitutional Union," and 12 for Stephen A. Douglas, the "Squatter Sovereignty" Democrat.

In 1864 Lincoln was again a candidate, and received 212 votes to 21 for George B. McClellan.

In 1868 U. S. Grant received 214 votes to 80 for Horatio Seymour. In 1872 Grant was again a candidate, and received 286 votes to 42 for Thomas A. Hendricks, 18 for R. B. Brown, two for Chas. J. Jenkins, and one for David Davis.

In 1876 Rutherford B. Hayes received 185 votes to 184 for Samuel J. Tilden.

In 1880 James A. Garfield received 214 votes to 155 for W. S. Hancock.

In 1884 Grover Cleveland received 219 votes to 182 for James G. Blaine.

In 1888 Benjamin Harrison received 233 votes to 169 for Grover Cleveland.

From this it will be seen that Washington, Adams, Madison, Monroe, W. H. Harrison, Lincoln, Grant, and Cleveland were each candidates twice. Jefferson, John Q. Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, and Clay were three times candidates.

THE influence that next to business reasons is likely to push Canada into our arms is her enormous debt, which is \$337,500,000, or nearly \$50 per head of population. The interest on this amounts to nearly \$2 per head per annum. In addition there are great provincial debts—Quebec owing \$34,000,000 alone, or more than all the New England States, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania put together.

We use more tin-plate than any country in the world, and we have been buying much more from England than any other. During the 20 years preceding the passage of the McKinley bill we paid England the enormous sum of \$307,341,404 for tinned and tin-plate. We have every requisite in this country for the successful manufacture of this product, and we are making it. Within five years we need not import a pound of tin-plate.

SONS OF VETERANS AT THE NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

A great meeting of the Sons of Veterans during the National Encampment is being talked of. The care of the Order has been made part of the work of the Committee on Reunions, and Maj. E. R. Campbell—formerly of the 11th Vt., a prominent Son, and a Major in the National Guard of the District of Columbia—has been placed at the head of a subcommittee of Sons of Veterans of Washington to take care of the visiting members of the Order. Various plans are being considered as to these. A handsome piece of groundward lying south of the State Department has been assigned for a camp, and on this it is contemplated erecting tents for the Commander-in-Chief and the various Divisions which may be present in force. It is proposed that there shall be a grand parade of the Sons of Veterans on Pennsylvania avenue on Monday previous to the opening of the National Encampment. Then, again, the work of caring for the 100,000 or more veterans who will be constantly gathered on the White Lot during the progress of the Reunions, will be a most arduous one, and it is proposed that much of this be done by the Sons of Veterans, who can render very necessary and most acceptable aid as Aids, guards, escorts, Orderlies, etc. Several thousand uniformed Sons will be needed for this duty and they can perform it more appropriately than anyone else can. In addition to its being very necessary work, it will be a desirable duty, since much the greater part of the interest of the National Encampment will center around the White Lot or Reunion Place; all the surviving Generals and other noted characters of the great struggle will be present to meet their old commands and associates. Consequently, duty on the grounds will be most desirable, as keeping those performing it where they can see everything and everybody of importance. It is hoped that every uniformed Son of a Veteran in the country will be present, and help make the work of the Committee on Reunions a splendid success.

THE White Lot in Washington, the fine mall on the south front of the White House, and which is officially known as "The President's Parade," is the place chosen for holding all the Reunions during the National Encampment. The fact that this will in all probability be the only great gathering of the volunteer soldiers and sailors ever held in the National Capital, and that they will come from every section of the country, and be the last time that tens of thousands of them will ever see each other or the city for which they fought, will all combine to give the great Reunion a peculiar historic interest and sacredness. It is proposed to appropriately distinguish this by solemnly dedicating the White Lot, before the Encampment begins, as the "Great Reunion Place of the Soldiers and Sailors of the War of the Rebellion." The National Encampment will begin on Tuesday, Sept. 20. The present plan is that on Monday, the 19th, the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by his staff and the Chaplain-in-Chief, will appear on the grounds, which in the meanwhile have been prepared by the erection of tents, etc., for the holding of Reunions. After a few explanatory remarks the Commander-in-Chief will direct the Chaplain-in-Chief to proceed to dedicate the grounds. This the latter will do with appropriate religious ceremonies. He will be assisted by such Department Chaplains as are present, and all will be invited. Also, there will be a general invitation to all of the old Chaplains of war times to be present and assist, and to the President of the United States and his Cabinet. At the conclusion of the ceremonies a garrison flag will be raised on a tall flagpole in the center of the grounds, and be saluted by a battery of artillery.

ALEXANDER MONROE DOCKERY, of the Third District of Missouri, has by an unfortunate concatenation of circumstances, gotten into a position where he can make his inanimate statue of the veterans effective. As a member of the House Committee on Appropriations he has been made one of the House's spokesmen on the bill to appropriate \$100,000 to aid the citizens of Washington in entertaining the National Encampment. He opposes the appropriation, tooth and nail. Of course, he has a variety of reasons—all good and sufficient according to his way of thinking—for his course, but his main reason is inveterate repugnance to doing anything for the benefit of the men who committed the crowning offense of defeating his friends and acquaintances upon the field of battle. Mr. Dockery has the bitter feeling against veterans of men who stood at home during the war, and did not take up arms on either side. The ex-soldiers would get much better treatment from a man who actually fought them in the field than they can hope for from one who, like Dockery, lived in the region of active hostilities during the entire struggle, and yet took no part in the fighting. He was born in Davies County, Mo., in 1845, and was therefore of military age during the war, but he calmly pursued his medical studies while the conflict was raging around him, and graduated from the St. Louis Medical College in 1865, just as other young men of his age were graduating from the battlefield. In the 27 years since then he has held office nearly all the time, and has been nine years in Congress. He not only opposes taking any money out of the National Treasury to aid the National Encampment, but even refuses to allow the people of the District of Columbia to use their own money for the purpose. In other words, he opposes the proposition to appropriate the entire amount from the money collected from the taxpayers of the District of Columbia.

WE "LIVE BETTER" IN AMERICA.

Now we have science come to demonstrate how much better and more expensively the American common people live than their European brethren. Scientists have agreed upon a unit of food value, which they term a "caloric." They say that the smallest ration of the American workman gave him an average of 3,500 calories of energy per man per day, while the average of European diets is from 1,700 to 1,900 per day; thus showing that the nutritive value of the American food is about twice that of the European. Prof. Atwater says in regard to this:

The dietary statistics taken with the collateral facts lead to the inference that ordinary people have with us what only the exceptionally well fed have on the other side of the Atlantic—the food they need to make the most of themselves and their work. Indeed, it is not safe to say that so far as the fact at hand goes they imply very distinctly that to the American workman is vouchsafed the priceless gift which is denied to most people of the world, namely, the physical conditions, including especially the liberal nourishment which are essential to a large production, high wages, and the highest physical existence; and that as a corollary he has a like opportunity for intellectual and moral development and progress.

What science has elaborately arrived at by its exact methods has been well known to everyone who has made any observations at all upon the subject.

FRENCH thinking men are startled by the report of the Chief of Statistics that there are annually more deaths than births in the country. In 1890 there were 876,505 deaths, and 838,059 births; or 38,540 more people died than were born. This, too, was in a healthy year, in which there was neither pestilence, famine nor war to ravage the land. The main trouble lies in the French aversion to large families. The rule is not more than one or two children, and the average is 150 children to every 100 French families, while the average in the other countries of western Europe is about 300 children to every 100 families. Unless the French people can be got into a different way of thinking the downfall of the country is not far off.

THERE has been much talk of the President inviting Gen. Felix Agnus, of Baltimore, to a place in the Cabinet. A better selection could not be made. The General was a young Frenchman at the outbreak of the war, who was full of admiration for our free Government, and he at once decided to do what he could to sustain it. He came to this country, and in May, 1861, enlisted in the 5th N. Y.—the famous Duryea Zouaves—in which he was soon promoted to a Sergeant. A few months later he was given a commission as Second Lieutenant, and in July, 1862, he was promoted to First Lieutenant. He left the regiment to accept a Captaincy in the 185th N. Y. He distinguished himself in this, and came back at the close of the war in command of the regiment. He was brevetted Lieutenant-Colonel for gallantry at Gaines's Mills, Colonel for gallantry at Port Hudson, and Brigadier-General for gallant and meritorious service during the war. After the war he entered the office of the Baltimore American, and has been owner and manager of that paper for many years. It is the leading Republican paper south of Mason and Dixon's Line, and a paper of great circulation and influence. His appointment would be very gratifying to the Maryland Republicans, whose battles he has led so long and so skillfully.

SEVERE examples should be made of the increasing class of brutal husbands who, after they have abused their own wives into leaving them, culminate their villainous careers by murdering the poor women whose lives they have made wretched. There needs to be a radical change of public sentiment in regard to these scoundrels. They now receive entirely too much sympathy and palliation. A man who shoots, stabs, or otherwise maltreats a woman is a villain for whom there can be no shadow of excuse. Hanging is entirely too good for him, and burning at the stake is nearer his desert. In too many instances these villains are the recipients of mawkish sympathy, and women themselves are ready to say "his wife was partly to blame." This can never be an excuse. There are undoubtedly bad wives, but the number is vastly fewer than that of bad husbands. Women, as a rule, are much truer to the family relations than men are. But bad as a woman may be, there can be no justification of the use of violence against her by her husband. The world is wide—very wide—he is not compelled to live with her and suffer from her misdeeds. He can go his way, and leave her to go hers.

"BUCK" KILGORE, late Adjutant-General of Ector's rebel brigade, and now Representative from Texas, is one of those "misguided Southern brethren" who never can forgive the men who guided them right with the persuasive eloquence of a Springfield musket. He is a terror to all who have private pension bills, and rarely fails to stop the passage of such by an objection. Last week he objected to and prevented the consideration of a bill allowing the G.A.R. men employed under the Government in Washington seven days' leave of absence during the National Encampment. This was a very petty exhibition of spitefulness. There are comparatively few G.A.R. men in the District of Columbia, and every one of them will be needed to take care of the great throng in the city during the Encampment. There will be little business done in the Departments while the crowd is here, and to refuse the comrades leave of absence is wanton spitefulness.

This doesn't seem to be a good year for bosses. Anderson Haddock, who aspired to be the high and mighty boss of Venezuela, has had to yield to the popular will, and step down and out of the Presidency, an office he has been holding by force of arms for some months since his term expired. This is bad news for England, whose servile tool he was, and good news for the United States, to whom he was inimical. He connived at the surrender of the Venezuela gold fields to England, and contemplated giving up the mouths of the Orinoco. The English aided his schemes to obtain unlimited power, and at his bidding he opposed reciprocity with this country. His fall will bring this country and Venezuela into closer relations.

OVERPOWERING.

Groom (on the cars)—Oo's little pet are oo? Bride (snuggling close)—Oor's, hubby. Passengers (breathing hard)—A-r-r-r-r! Groom—Does oo 'love me duss as muts as ever, twotwotwot? Bride—Esa, I 'love you lots and lots, and—Oh mercy! What is that horrid odor? Herr Voglescheidel (formerly of Rotterdam)—Oo-oo-oo, but it is his book od' Limburger cheese! It is very revivifying mit. I vas yooost about faintet away alretty.

A MEAN JOKE.

Grimsmith (rushing into young physician's office)—Doctor, are you prepared to go at once to the assistance of a man who has swallowed a pint of embalming fluid by mistake for Port wine? Dr. Young (grabbing his medicine case)—Yes, sir! Where is the patient? Grimsmith (backing out)—Then please hold yourself in readiness, for if any of my friends are big enough folks to drink embalming fluid for Port wine, I'll come for you the first thing.

PERSONAL.

One of the legacies enumerated in the will of the late Commodore Hunter, of New Orleans, was a block of Confederate bonds of the face value of \$7,500, which he had received for his services in the Confederate Navy.

The household of ex-President Hayes at Fremont, O., is presided over by his only daughter, Miss Fannie Hayes. The two younger sons of Gen. Hayes also live at home.

It is a queer, but nevertheless undeniable fact, that nearly all the "trusts," "combinations," etc., are on articles that are not protected.

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A BAD CASE.



Old Man Chump—The editor of this here Western paper that Josiah sent us is a blasted liar, Philenda!

Mrs. Chump—What do you mean, Eben? Old Man Chump—Why, listen to this item (reads): "We call the attention of our readers to the interesting map of Oklahoma which appears in our present issues." What do you think of that, har?

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COOL AND COLLECTED.

Cadet Cavanaugh, who took first honors at West Point this year, is a son of a Surveyor-Gen. Cavanaugh, of the State of Washington.

A daughter of Director Gen. Davis, of the World's Fair, has just taken the prize at Laseille Seminary for bookmaking.

Comrade John C. Hamilton, 3d Pa. Cav., says that Peter Brennan, Co. B, 3d Pa. Cav., it is believed, was the first volunteer cavalryman killed in defense of the Union cause in Virginia. He was killed at Munson's Hill, Aug. 25, 1861. Had he not survived the vicissitudes of war he would have been mustered out with his command Aug. 25, 1864. The ancient superstition existing among soldiers, particularly prevalent in the Regular Army service, to the effect that "it is unlucky to ride a horse whose rider has been killed in action," had an emphatic confirmation in this instance. Brennan had a poor horse, and he exchanged it for one belonging to the 5th S. C. before the event which occurred at Munson's Hill. This horse's rider was killed in Texas some time before the 5th came to Virginia. It is customary, when the horse has lost its rider in battle to reduce him to his high position as a warrior's steed to a mere drudge for the use of the cavalry. The rider of the 5th wanted to be rid of this particular animal, and so the trade was speedily effected, with the result as stated. As a sequel to this story, it may be stated that this horse, as if fully realizing the error of his ways, was killed by a stray bullet, brought him down, determined to sever his connection with the Union service; so one night when tied to the picket rope he deliberately broke loose from it and galloped to the enemy's lines, which he successfully reached. Whether any Confederate cavalryman after that date has ever been killed, or what kind of service he entered in the disloyal camp, is one of the many questions of the war that will probably never be revealed to the men who fought its battles.

Col. W. B. Romy, Judge-Advocate-General of the Navy, who was retired with the rank of Colonel of the Marine Corps a short time ago, had been in that organization over 30 years. He served on several stations during and immediately after the civil war, and in 1870 he was made Judge-Advocate-General of the United States. He was then graduated from the Columbian University Law School, having improved his residence in Washington to take a course therein, and he was admitted to the bar. He was commissioned Judge-Advocate-General of the Navy in 1878, and was reappointed in 1884 and 1888.

According to the latest portrait of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, "Pope Bob" is getting to be an old man and he shows it. His hair is perfectly white, and his round, smooth-shaven face, which has been the subject of the title of "Baby-Faced Bob," his shoulders show a tendency to stoop, and his spectacles are on his face more constantly than they were a few years ago. He is as hale as ever, and his feet are as good as those of a young man. There was nothing in his dress that could in any way suggest the old man. He wears a derby hat, blue sack coat, gray trousers and patent-leather shoes. His big star-spangled, however, was evidently fashioned from a lady's brooch of the style of 40 years ago.

The home of Mrs. Buffalo Bill is Scout's Rest, a long, low building, four miles from North Platte, Neb., surrounded by magnificent stables and pastures. Mrs. Cody is described as an amiable, housekeeping woman, greatly liked by her Western neighbors.

A local paper makes the following attack on Gen. Oliver O. Howard, who commanded the Army of the Tennessee from shortly after McPherson's death until the grand review at Washington: "A short article headed 'Boys in the Civil War,' and signed O. O. Howard, is going the newspapers round. Its first two sentences are as follows: 'There were many boys who entered the army as young as 14, 15, and 16 years of age, as did the present Secretary of War, Gen. Stephen D. Elkins. I think he had a commission at 15.' There is a decided difference between what Gen. Howard thinks on this subject and the facts in the case. Secretary Elkins was born in 1841, and according to his biography in the 'Cyclopedia of American Biography' he served as Captain in a Missouri regiment during a part of 1862 and '63. He was therefore 21 years of age instead of 15 when he had a commission."

As this is a matter of public record, easily ascertainable, there does not appear to be any excuse for Gen. Howard to say that. The fact was in favor of the present Secretary of War. Gen. Howard's accuracy as a historian seems to be on a par with his brilliancy as a soldier and safety as a backer."

ZOOLOGICAL.

Friend (to animal dealer)—How's business, Fowler? Dealer—Pretty fair. Sold two big bills of polecat last week and a crocodile that tipped the scales at 400 pounds. A lawyer took two badgers this morning, and I have an order for 30 little monkeys at wholesale.

Friend—Those bob-tailed apes seem to hang on pretty well. Dealer—Yes; I'll have to retail them to get rid of them.

Friend—Ha! What is the cause of that rum-pus in the rear room? Dealer—That's my silent partner. He has been on a bender for a week, and is now making snakes.

MUSTERED OUT.

MAXON—Born Hiram, S. D., May 15, Wm. Maxon, aged 47. Comrade Maxon was born in Champlain County, N. Y. He enlisted in Co. 2d Regt. Iowa, Aug. 4, 1862, and was discharged May 15, 1865. Comrade Maxon was a gallant and faithful soldier. He was never known to shrink his duty and was one of our most respected officers and kind and affable and brave. He was buried by Kilpatrick Post, 4, of which he was a member.

McKENNA—Born Bayle, S. D., recently of chronic diarrhea contracted in the service. A. J. McConnaughy, born in 1815, Ohio. He enlisted Sept. 1, 1861, and was discharged June 26, 1865. He was mustered in Kilpatrick Post, Sept. 2, 1885. He was a good soldier. He died of chronic diarrhea.

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PERSONAL.

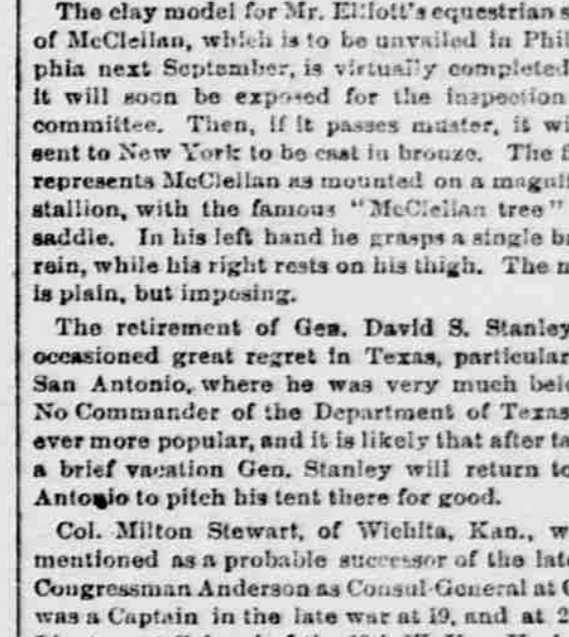
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Cadet Cavanaugh, who took first honors at West Point this year, is a son of a Surveyor-Gen. Cavanaugh, of the State of Washington.

A daughter of Director Gen. Davis, of the World's Fair, has just taken the prize at Laseille Seminary for bookmaking.

Comrade John C. Hamilton, 3d Pa. Cav., says that Peter Brennan, Co. B, 3d Pa. Cav., it is believed, was the first volunteer cavalryman killed in defense of the Union cause in Virginia. He was killed at Munson's Hill, Aug. 25, 1861. Had he not survived the vicissitudes of war he would have been mustered out with his command Aug. 25, 1864. The ancient superstition existing among soldiers, particularly prevalent in the Regular Army service, to the effect that "it is unlucky to ride a horse whose rider has been killed in action," had an emphatic confirmation in this instance. Brennan had a poor horse, and he exchanged it for one belonging to the 5th S. C. before the event which occurred at Munson's Hill. This horse's rider was killed in Texas some time before the 5th came to Virginia. It is customary, when the horse has lost its rider in battle to reduce him to his high position as a warrior's steed to a mere drudge for the use of the cavalry. The rider of the 5th wanted to be rid of this particular animal, and so the trade was speedily effected, with the result as stated. As a sequel to this story, it may be stated that this horse, as if